

Search History

STN

(USPATFULL, HCAPLUS, JAPES, INSPEC)

12/28/04

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:35:07 ON 28 DEC 2004)

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2, HCAPLUS, INSPEC, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:35:26 ON 28 DEC 2004

L1 5336 S (CRYSTAL?) (8A) (ITO OR INDIUM(W)TIN(W)OXIDE)
L2 812638 S (AQUEOUS OR WATER) (8A) (SOLUTION OR LIQUID)
L3 849610 S (GEL)
L4 381352 S (REMOV? OR IRRADICAT? OR ELIMINAT?) (6A) (WATER)
L5 218394 S (ORGANIC(W)SOLVENT)
L6 5286921 S (HEAT? OR ANNEAL?)

=> s 11 and 12 and 13 and 14 and 15 and 16

L7 11 L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5 AND L6

=> d 17 1-11 abs,bib

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AB Provided are a method for producing an optical compensating film, which comprises stretching a cellulose acetate film, the cellulose acetate film having a water content of 2.0 to 20.0% by weight, wherein the cellulose acetate for the film has an acetyl value of from 57.0% to 62.5%; the optical compensating film produced according to the method for producing an optical compensating film; a polarizing plate that is laminate including the optical compensating film and a polarizing film; and an image display that comprises at least one of the optical compensating film and the polarizing plate. According to the method for producing an optical compensating film of the invention, optical compensating films having a large NZ factor and having good view angle characteristics (especially $\lambda/4$ plates having a phase difference of $\lambda/4$ in a broad wavelength range), can be stably produced on an industrial scale. In particular, in the method, the NZ factor of the optical compensating films produced can be well controlled, without changing the retardation thereof, and therefore the method ensures industrial-scale stable production of optical compensating films having improved view angle characteristics. In addition, image displays, especially reflection or semi-transmission liquid crystal displays and organic electroluminescent device-having image displays that comprise the optical compensating film produced according to the method of the invention or comprise a polarizing plate having the optical compensating film all have good view angle characteristics.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2004:306675 USPATFULL
TI Method for producing optical compensating film, optical compensating film circularly polarizing plate, and liquid crystal display
IN Kawanishi, Hiroyuki, Kanagawa, JAPAN
Sata, Hiroaki, Kanagawa, JAPAN
Hashimoto, Kiyokazu, Kanagawa, JAPAN
PI US 2004241344 A1 20041202
AI US 2004-486089 A1 20040206 (10)
WO 2002-JP8749 20020829
PRAI JP 2001-259724 20010829
JP 2001-285104 20010919
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BURNS DOANE SWECKER & MATHIS L L P, POST OFFICE BOX 1404, ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22313-1404
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2896

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AB A dispersed ingredient having metal-oxygen bonds which is obtained by hydrolyzing a metal alkoxide in an organic solvent in the absence of an acid, a base, and/or a dispersion stabilizer, either with 0.5 to less than 1 mol of water per mol of the metal alkoxide or at -20° C. or lower with 1.0 to less than 2.0 mol of water per mol of the metal alkoxide. In the organic solvent, the dispersed ingredient is stably dispersed without aggregating. Use of the dispersed ingredient enables a thin metal oxide film and a homogeneous organic/inorganic composite to be produced at a temperature as low as 200° C. or below.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2004:253729 USPATFULL

TI Dispersed ingredient having metal-oxygen

IN Toki, Motoyuki, Kyoto, JAPAN

Higuchi, Akiji, Kyoto, JAPAN

Kimura, Nobuo, Kanagawa, JAPAN

Fujita, Yoshitaka, Chiba, JAPAN

PI US 2004197254 A1 20041007

AI US 2004-483451 A1 20040108 (10)

WO 2002-JP7899 20020802

PRAI JP 2001-236372 20010803

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP MASON LAW, PL, 17757 US HWY 19 N., CLEARWATER, FL, 33764

CLMN Number of Claims: 76

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2024

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AB A transparent resin film for an electronic display and its manufacturing method are disclosed, the transparent resin film having an ultraviolet light transmittance of not less than 50%, the ultraviolet light having a wavelength range of from 250 to 450 nm, and having a glass transition temperature of not less than 180° C., the glass transition temperature being measured according to thermal stress strain measurement (TMA).

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2004:195031 USPATFULL

TI Transparent resin film, its manufacturing method, electronic display, liquid crystal display, organic EL display, and touch panel

IN Okubo, Yasushi, Tokyo, JAPAN

Takagi, Takahiro, Sagamihara-shi, JAPAN

Ono, Kaori, Tokyo, JAPAN

PI US 2004150331 A1 20040805

AI US 2004-762173 A1 20040120 (10)

PRAI JP 2003-17289 20030127

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP CANTOR COLBURN LLP, 55 Griffin Road South, Bloomfield, CT, 06002

CLMN Number of Claims: 19

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2266

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AB A method of producing a crystalline ITO dispersed solution, which contains the steps of: (a) causing an aqueous mixed solution of an indium compound and a tin compound to react with an aqueous basic solution, thereby generating a gel; (b) removing water content from the gel by solvent-exchange and dispersing the resultant into an organic solvent; and (c) subjecting the resultant dispersed product to heating treatment.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2004:155555 USPATFULL

TI Method of producing a crystalline ITO dispersed solution

IN Tadakuma, Yoshio, Minami-ashigara-shi, JAPAN

PA FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD. (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 2004118332 A1 20040624

AI US 2003-669658 A1 20030925 (10)

PRAI JP 2002-285871 20020930

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP SUGHRUE MION, PLLC, 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20037-3213

CLMN Number of Claims: 5

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 419

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AB The invention relates to electro-optic displays and methods for driving such displays. The invention provides (i) electrochromic displays with solid charge transport layers; (ii) apparatus and methods for improving the contrast and reducing the cost of electrochromic displays; (iii) apparatus and methods for sealing electrochromic displays from the outside environment and preventing ingress of contaminants into such a display; and (iv) methods for adjusting the driving of electro-optic displays to allow for environmental and operating parameters.

AN 2003:305265 USPATFULL

TI ELECTRO-OPTIC DISPLAYS, AND METHODS FOR DRIVING SAME

IN Abramson, Justin, 5 Goodman Lane, Wayland, MA, UNITED STATES 01778

Amundson, Karl R., 56 Kirkland Street, Apartment No. 1, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES 02138

Danner, Guy M., 11 Gibbens Street, Somerville, MA, UNITED STATES 02143

Duthaler, Gregg M., 40 Dunster Road, Needham, MA, UNITED STATES 02494

Gates, Holly G., 189 Summer Street, Apartment No. 2, Somerville, MA, UNITED STATES 02143

Honeyman, Charles H., 27 Thorndike Street, , Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES 02474

Knaian, Ara N., 85 Pearl Street, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES 02139

Morrison, Ian D., 18 Prescott Avenue, Acton, MA, UNITED STATES 01720

O'Neil, Steven J., 60 Juniper Lane, Pembroke, MA, UNITED STATES 02359

Paolini, Richard J., JR., 11 Brattle Street, Apartment No. 22, Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES 02476

Pullen, Anthony E., 95 Hull Street, Belmont, MA, UNITED STATES 02478

Wang, Jianna, 11 Avalon Drive, Apartment No. 15, Marlborough, MA, UNITED STATES 01752

Zalesky, Jonathan L., 79 Fifth Street, Apartment No. 1, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES 02141

Zehner, Robert W., 55 Pine Street, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES 02139

Cronin, John Edward, 400 Cornerstone Drive, Suite 325, Williston, VT,

UNITED STATES 05495

PA E INK CORPORATION, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003214695 A1 20031120
AI US 2003-249128 A1 20030318 (10)
PRAI US 2002-365368P 20020318 (60)
US 2002-365385P 20020318 (60)
US 2002-365369P 20020318 (60)
US 2002-319281P 20020531 (60)
US 2002-319438P 20020731 (60)
US 2002-319280P 20020531 (60)
US 2002-319279P 20020531 (60)
US 2002-365365P 20020318 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP DAVID J COLE, E INK CORPORATION, 733 CONCORD AVE, CAMBRIDGE, MA,
02138-1002
CLMN Number of Claims: 46
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2820

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AB This invention relates to crystals of whole antibodies and fragments thereof, and formulations and compositions comprising such crystals. More particularly, methods are provided for the crystallization of high concentrations of whole antibodies, and fragments thereof, in large batches, and for the preparation of stabilized whole antibody crystals for use alone, or in dry or slurry formulations or compositions. This invention also relates to methods for stabilization, storage and delivery of biologically active whole antibody crystals.

The present invention further relates to methods using whole antibody crystals, antibody fragment crystals, or compositions or formulations comprising such crystals for biomedical applications, including biological delivery to humans and animals. More particularly, whole antibody crystals or antibody fragment crystals, or crystal compositions or formulations thereof, are used as a carrier-free delivery system which can slowly release active whole antibodies or fragments thereof, to a subject, where and when they are needed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2002:250781 USPATFULL
TI Crystals of whole antibodies and fragments thereof and methods for making and using them
IN Shenoy, Bhami, Woburn, MA, UNITED STATES
Govardhan, Chandrika P., Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Yang, Mark X., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Margolin, Alexey L., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002136719 A1 20020926
AI US 2001-34950 A1 20011226 (10)
PRAI US 2000-258704P 20001228 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FISH & NEAVE, 1251 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, 50TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY,
10020-1105
CLMN Number of Claims: 78
ECL Exemplary Claim: CLM-001_9
DRWN 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4056

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AB A liquid crystal optical device including a liquid crystal/polymer

composite film including of a matrix polymer composed mainly of a transparent resin having an ionic dissociative group and, dispersed therein, a liquid crystal particle; and conductive substrates sandwiching the liquid crystal/polymer composite film therebetween, at least one of the conductive substrates being transparent. A method for producing the liquid crystal optical device according to the present invention includes the steps of dispersing a liquid crystal in a dispersion medium composed mainly of water to prepare an oil-in-water type emulsion; preparing a composition for electrodeposition through the use of the resultant emulsion and a resin for a matrix polymer; electrodepositing the composition for electrodeposition on a conductive base material to form an electrodeposited coating; and drying the electrodeposited coating to form on the conductive base material a liquid crystal/polymer composite film including a matrix polymer and, dispersed therein, a liquid crystal particle.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2000:110563 USPATFULL
TI Polymer dispersion-type liquid crystal optical device and method for producing the same
IN Takeuchi, Satoshi, Tokyo, Japan
Ando, Masayuki, Tokyo, Japan
Tabei, Tatsuya, Tokyo, Japan
Shindo, Tadafumi, Tokyo, Japan
Maeda, Hiroki, Tokyo, Japan
Hattori, Hideshi, Tokyo, Japan
Ikegami, Kei, Tokyo, Japan
PA Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd., Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6108062 20000822
AI US 1998-149308 19980127 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-339748, filed on 15 Nov 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5843332 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-961168, filed on 16 Oct 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5479278, issued on 26 Dec 1995
PRAI JP 1991-299546 19911021
JP 1992-204262 19920709
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kelly, C. H.
LREP Parkhurst & Wendel, L.L.P
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1703
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AB A liquid crystal optical device including: a liquid crystal/polymer composite film including matrix polymer composed mainly of a transparent resin having an ionic dissociative group and, dispersed therein, a liquid crystal particle; and conductive substrates sandwiching the liquid crystal/polymer composite film therebetween, at least one of the conductive substrates being transparent. A method for producing the liquid crystal optical device according to the present invention includes the steps of dispersing a liquid crystal in a dispersion medium composed mainly of water to prepare an oil-in-water type emulsion; preparing a composition for electrodeposition through the use of the resultant emulsion and a resin for a matrix polymer; electrodepositing the composition for electrodeposition on a conductive base material to form an electrodeposited coating; and drying the electrodeposited coating to form on the conductive base material a liquid crystal/polymer composite

film including a matrix polymer and, dispersed therein, a liquid crystal particle.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 1998:150357 USPATFULL
TI Polymer dispersion-type liquid crystal optical device and method for producing the same
IN Takeuchi, Satoshi, Tokyo, Japan
Ando, Masayuki, Tokyo, Japan
Tabei, Tatsuya, Tokyo, Japan
Shindo, Tadafumi, Tokyo, Japan
Maeda, Hiroki, Tokyo, Japan
Hattori, Hideshi, Tokyo, Japan
Ikegami, Kei, Tokyo, Japan
PA Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd., Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5843332 19981201
AI US 1994-339748 19941115 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-961168, filed on 16 Oct 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5479278
PRAI JP 1991-299546 19911021
JP 1992-204262 19920709
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kelly, C. H.
LREP Parkhurst & Wendel, L.L.P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 16.
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1748
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AB A mesomorphic compound of the formula (I) according to claim 1 is suitable as a component for liquid crystal composition providing improved response characteristics.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 95:9488 USPATFULL
TI Mesomorphic compound, liquid crystal composition, liquid crystal device, display apparatus and display method
IN Iwaki, Takashi, Tokyo, Japan
Takiguchi, Takao, Tokyo, Japan
Togano, Takeshi, Yokohama, Japan
Yamada, Yoko, Isehara, Japan
Nakamura, Shinichi, Hadano, Japan
PA Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5385692 19950131
AI US 1994-225344 19940408 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-975108, filed on 12 Nov 1992, now abandoned
PRAI JP 1991-295684 19911112
JP 1992-316329 19921030
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Stoll, Robert L.; Assistant Examiner: Harris, C.
LREP Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2589
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AB A method for patterning a metal oxide thin film comprising the steps of: (1) preparing a mixture solution containing alkoxide or alkoxyalcoholate and alcohol or alkoxyalcohol, (2) mixing an acid-generating agent with the mixture solution, (3) applying the mixture solution to a substrate to form a thin film and drying the thin film, (4) selectively irradiating the thin film formed on the substrate to accelerate the gelation, (5) removing the non-irradiated thin film, and (6) burning the remaining thin film. According to the present invention, a metal oxide thin film is formed by sol-gel method, and thereto is mixed an acid-generating agent, so that etching by irradiating can be applied to a precursor thin film not sintered. Thanks to this, a metal oxide thin film can be easily patterned with a fine processing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 93:106672 USPATFULL
TI Method for patterning metal oxide thin film
IN Kamisawa, Akira, Kyoto, Japan
PA Rohm Co., Ltd., Kyoto, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5271797 19931221
AI US 1992-925052 19920805 (7)
PRAI JP 1991-281627 19911028
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Powell, William A.
LREP Nikaido, Marmelstein, Murray & Oram
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 760

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 11 JAPIO (C) 2004 JPO on STN

AN 2004-123403 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for manufacturing a crystalline ITO (indium tin oxide) dispersion which cannot be prepared by a conventional metal oxide manufacturing method.

SOLUTION: The method for manufacturing a crystalline ITO dispersion includes (a) a step of reacting a mixed aqueous solution of an indium compound and a tin compound with a basic aqueous solution to form gel, (b) a step of removing water from the formed gel by solvent substitution and dispersing the gel in an organic solvent, and (c) a step of heat-treating the resulting dispersion.

COPYRIGHT: (C) 2004, JPO

AN 2004-123403 JAPIO

TI METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING CRYSTALLINE ITO DISPERSION

IN TADAKUMA YOSHIO

PA FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD

PI JP 2004123403 A 20040422 Heisei

AI JP 2002-285871 (JP2002285871 Heisei) 20020930

PRAI JP 2002-285871 20020930

SO PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2004

->